Vol. XI. THE No. 553

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8th, 1797.

Grammar School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he designs, provided he receives sufficient encouragement, to open a Grammar School at his own house, in Derry township, Westmoreland county, and place of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next, where the Latin and Greek Languages shall be taught with care and accuracy, together with Construction and Orthography, Geography and the Mathematics.

Lodging can be conveniently obtained in the neighbourhood, and at a reasonable rate — The price of tuition, which will be reasonable, may be known on application to the subscriber.

JOHN M'PHERRIN, A. B.

March 14, 1797. tf

Lands for Sale.

THREE Settlement Rights on Middle Island River. No. 1. Adjoining John Caldwell's home place, with a preemption for 3000 acres. No 2. At the mouth of Point Pleasant creek, called on some Three Fork creek, adjoining the river. No. 3. At the three forks of said Point Pleasant creek, wherein is an excellent seat for water works. These lands lay within from 6 to 8 miles of the Ohio river, where John Caldwell has laid out a town. Also 400 acres of excellent land containing about 100 acres of cotton, within 12 miles of Morgan town. For Settlement Rights contain 400 acres each, for which lands a multiplication title will be given. Any person inclining to purchase may apply to the subscriber in Fayette county, forks of Cheat River.

JOHN M'FARLAND.

March 1st, 1797.

NOTICE

IS hereby given by the subscribers to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its environs, that they are just arrived in this place, and intend continuing on the LACE BUSINESS in the School room lately occupied by Elisha Dunlavy, in the corner of Diamond alley on the most reasonable terms. They solicit their custom and kind attention to the commands of such as may please to favour them with their custom to render the greatest satisfaction.

JAMES COOLEY.
GEORGE WYLIE.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1797.

Strayed or stolen from

the subscriber living in Westmoreland county, Unity township, on the night of the 9th instant, an iron grey filly, with a white stripe down her face well made, a natural trotter, between 14 and 15 hands high. Whoever takes up said filly and brings her to me shall have Four Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, and if stolen or taken and filly Twelve Dollars from me.

WENDLE GELGER.

March 14, 1797.

Sales of Depreciation Lands.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a number of tracts of land, (commonly called depreciation lands) formerly in Westmoreland, now in Allegheny county, were sold at Greensburgh in the month of August last by the Commissioners of Westmoreland, for taxes supposed to be due thereon for Allegheny county in the year 1789—and whereas the said taxes were not legally assessed, nor the said Commissioners authorized to sell, nor do they pay the intended sale given; the said Commissioners, for a pretended tax not exceeding in the whole 231 dollars, have sold 5500 acres of valuable land.

The Proprietors take this method of cautioning all persons against making the payments to said commissioners for any purchases made of them, or of purchasing any part of said lands from any other person, as they mean to defend their property, to illegality sold, as well against the commissioners aforesaid, as all other persons pretending to hold under them.

For the information of their fellow citizens they propose shortly to give a statement of the combination formed for the purchase of this property, and the names of the persons concerned therein. 4t

Whereas the subscriber

gave a note of hand to William M'Call for £ 22, dated October 15, 1795, and whereas after said note was paid to said M'Call, he gave it into the hands of a certain David Hannel, who brought a suit in court against the subscriber for the recovery of the same, but court having determined in favor of the subscriber, he therefore takes this method of cautioning all persons against taking an assignment on said note, as, if they do they will subject themselves to a certain loss.

JONATHAN HARLAN, sen.

Allegheny county, March 9, 1797.

The Elegant Horse

Young Patriarch,

WILL cover Mares this season at the stable of Mr. Joseph Irwin, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, the first week in April, and the second week in April at Mr. John Thompson's tavern, on Turtle creek, in Plumb township, and will continue week about at the aforesaid places to the first of July, to be removed every Saturday, at the low rate of Twenty Five Shillings and one bushel of oats for each mare the season, the oats to be brought with the mare at the first coming—Twelve Shillings and Sixpence the single leap, and Fifty Shillings for insuring a colt, the money to be paid on the first day of October. Young Patriarch is a beautiful dark bay with a blazing star and snip, full 16 hands high, 6 years old this spring, sitting for either saddle or geers, he was got by the famous imported horse old Patriarch, his dam was an Eclipse mare, he was bred in Cumberland county. Any further description of him would be unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him to those who are judges. Punctual attendance at the aforesaid places may be depended on.

WILLIAM HUEY.

March 23, 1797.

TO BE RENTED,

And Possession given the first of April next.

THE House in which Mr. William Fernald now lives. It is two stories high, but now lives. It is two stories high, there are three rooms on the first floor with fire places, four comfortable lodging rooms and a store room, in the second story, also a good Kitchen, pantry, and pump room ceiled, an excellent pump, a cellar divided into apartments, a garden with fruit trees, a clover patch, &c. For terms apply to JOHN IRWIN, at the corner of Third and Liberty streets.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1797.

To all whom it may concern

THIS is to give public notice, that the incorporated society of United Brethren in America, for propagating the Gospel among the Heathen, are lawfully entitled to, and in possession of two tracts of land in Allegheny county, in the State of Pennsylvania, partly the gift of the Legislature of the said State to the said society, partly purchased by the same, which is duly secured and deeds granted therefor, to wit: One of the said tracts on the east branch of French creek, adjoining the reserved town land. The other of the said tracts on the north west corner of the state of Pennsylvania running from Lake Erie along the western boundary line over Conneaught creek 160 chains, and from the corner of the state eastward, 470 chains.

The delineations can be found in the offices, and by the regular surveyors in said county.

Now this is to give warning to each and every adventurer, who by an improvement intends to make a claim to some land in those parts, that they may take especial care, not to settle or improve on any of the said tracts.

JAC. V. VLECK,
Secretary of said Society.

Bethlehem, Dec. 1796.

WHEREAS some person or persons have lately cut and carried off large quantities of timber from the lands of the subscriber, lying west and adjoining the town of M'Intosh at the mouth of Beaver creek, in the county of Allegheny.

To punish such trespassers, and prevent similar abuses in future, I will give a reward of FIVE DOLLARS on the conviction of each person so offending. Any information given to JOHN SIMONSON, Attorney at Law in the town of Washington, will meet with proper attention.

JAMES STRAWBRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1797.

N. B. The lands here alluded to, are on Sale. For terms apply as above. tf

FORESTER,

WILL cover mares this season at Three Dollars and one bushel of oats. The first week in April he will stand at the stable of the subscriber in Alexandria, (Dennistion's mills) and the second week at the stable of Jacob Truby, in Greensburgh, changing alternately, a week at each place, until the first of July. Forester is rising 4 years old, full 16 hands high. His size and figure renders it unnecessary to give a detail of his pedigree as, they are by far the best recommendation he can have.

SIMEON HOVEY.

March 18 1797.

The Beautiful Horse

Federal Ball,

WILL cover mares this season at the subscriber's stable in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, on the Monongahela river, one mile from Kerlingstah's mill, at the rate of Five Dollars and one bushel of Oats. The payment to be made by the first day of next.

Federal Ball is a beautiful black, 16 hands high, (but little) 6 years old this spring. His make and carriage will recommend him to those who please to examine him.

SAMUEL WYLIE.

March 4, 1797.

Whereas the subscriber

gave a note of hand to Levi B. Stewart, of Fayette township, Allegheny county, for Fifty Dollars, for a House and Lot in Greenville a town laid out on Monongahela, and whereas the said Stewart refuses to fulfil his bargain, I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it until compelled by law.

JOHN M'ELHENY.

Fayette township, Allegheny county, March 10, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

James Horner & Co.

A Very neat and accurate Copper plate Plan of the Town of Erie situate on Lake Erie, at the harbour of the peninsula or bay of Presqu'isle, taken from actual survey, as laid out agreeably to an act of assembly of the state of Pennsylvania.

The town is in form an oblong on the bay divided into three equal sections or divisions—each square of which is a mile—it is therefore one mile wide and three miles long, the streets intersect each other at right angles, and are some of them 100 the others 60 feet wide.

Exclusive of the lots reserved for publick use, it contains 3501 town lots, which are all numbered according to the original plan, and will admit of considerable increase by division—the most of them being 81 2 feet in width and 185 feet in length.

Pittsburgh, March 26, 1797.

DOCUMENTS.

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic.

(Continued from our last.)

FRANCE, by her minister the Marquis de Noailles, having in the declaration of the 13th of March, 1778, which I have already quoted, announced to the court of London the treaty of friendship and commerce she had formed with the United States; and that to maintain the commerce of his subjects with them, which was the object of that treaty, his most Christian Majesty had "taken eventual measures in concert with the United states of North America," that court published a justificative memorial to vindicate to the world the war she had determined to wage against France. In the observations of the court of France on this British memorial, we find the following declarations on the part of France "(21) while the ambassador of England put the king's patience to the most cruel proofs, and while court of London was cruelly repeating denials of justice to his majesty's subjects, at the same time that the British officers continued to detain them on the sea, an event came to pass in America which even fully changed the face of things in that quarter of the world. This event was the defeat of the army under gen. Burgoyne. The news of this unexpected disaster, which arrived in Europe in Nov. 1777, astonished the British ministers, and must have the more forcibly affected them, as it certainly was the plan they had laid for the reduction of the colonies." The observations then suggest that this great event indeed, in the British cabinet, the idea of conciliation with America, and of a coalition against the crown of France, in revenge for the supposed aid rendered by her, to the United States, and to gratify "their most dear and constant wish—that of humbling France." "(22) It was natural for the British ministry *to cause to subsist her colonies*, to seek to be reconciled to them, and to engage them to espouse her resentment. They might so much the more flatter themselves that they should succeed therein, as the proceedings of France with regard to American privateers *and especially the desire the king had at all times manifested to avoid every engagement with the Colonies*, must have given disgust and diffidence to their deputies, and induce them notwithstanding their well known aversion, to seek even in England, the safety of their country when they failed to find it in France.

(22) "The king well informed of the plan of the court of London, and of the preparations which were the consequence of it, perceived that no more time was to be lost, if he would prevent the designs of his enemies: His majesty determined, therefore to take into consideration, at length the overtures of the Congress."

(24) "The commissioners (from the United States) proposed to the king a treaty of amity and commerce, and an alliance offensive, by which his majesty should engage not only to acknowledge simply and purely the independence of the United States, but also to guarantee and defend it by force of arms. The king ordered an answer to be given that he could indeed look upon the independence of the United States as existing; but that it did not belong to him to acknowledge it, because he had not any right to judge of it: neither could he guarantee it, *or be disposed to enter into a war for its support.* His majesty in consequence refused an offensive alliance, and confined himself to the *treaty of amity and commerce.* But as it was more than probable that the court of London had *formed a design of attacking France*, his majesty thought he ought to enter into alliance with the United States *eventual and purely defensive.* The stipulations contained in this second treaty are in substance, that *if France should be* attacked by the court of London, before the cessation of hostilities between that court and its colonies, then the king & the United States should mutually assist each other against the common enemy: that the king should guarantee the independence and sovereignty of the United States, and that he should not lay down his arms till it should be acknowledged by Great-Britain."

Thus it is manifest that the United States were to be left still to fight their own battles, *unless Great Britain should choose to increase the number of her enemies by attacking France*, in which case it would be as truly the interest of France as of the United States to make it a common cause.

(25) "This last treaty remained secret be-

cause it was not in force at the time of concluding it; but that of commerce was notified at the court of London, March 13th, 1778." The first words of the notificaton are these; "The United States of North America, *who are in full possession of independence*," &c. The whole paragraph has been already quoted. The notification further expressed, "that the king being determined to protect effectually the lawful commerce of his subjects, and to maintain the dignity of his flag, his majesty has, in consequence, taken eventual measures, in concert with the United States of North America." The court of London chose to consider this notification as a declaration of war, of which they accuse the king as being the author, and represent him as the violater of laws divine and human, &c. &c. "The act, however, which has drawn upon the king such odious imputations has for its foundation *two incontestible truths*; the first *that at the period of the 6th February 1778, the Americans had the public possession of their independence*; the second, that the king had the right to look upon this independence as existing without being obliged to examine the legality of it, and that no law forbade him to form connections with the Americans"

The observations then reciting that the fruitless attempts of the colonies to obtain redress from their mother country, in the mode of supplication had induced them to league together to maintain their privileges sword in hand; and soon after to publish the solemn act whereby they declared themselves independent, say [26] "This act which is of the 4th July, 1776, induced the court of London to give way to her resentment; she displayed her power to chastise the Americans, and to reduce them by conquest. But what has been the fruit of their efforts? Have they not served to *demonstrate* to America, to all Europe, and to the court of London herself, her importance and the *impossibility of her ever hereafter bringing the Americans again under her yoke!*" That she had given this demonstration to *America*, is evident by the manner in which Congress received the *conciliatory bills* hastly sent from the court of London to America, and communicated by lord & general Howe. Congress were then uninformed of the treaties which their commissioners had lately concluded at Paris. Yet confident in the strength and spirits of their country, and of the inability of Britain to subdue it, they resolved [27] *unanimously* to reject these overtures for peace and conciliation, and to hold no conference or treaty with any commissiones on the part of Great Britain, unless as a preliminary, they withdrew their fleets and armies, or in positive terms acknowledged the independence of these states.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence,

PARIS, 5 Nivose, December 25.

Note on the Dismissal of Lord Malmesbury, from the Redacteur of December 24.

THE numerous and brilliant successes of the arms of the republic have not shut the ears of the French to the voice of humanity. If they took up arms it was in their own defence; if they pursued their enemies beyond their own territory, it was for the purpose of forcing them to conclude a peace. Peace has been the constant object of their efforts and of their wishes, and it was already re-established with the most of the powers of the coalition on a happy and solid foundation when the English envoy was fastidiously announced.

There were a thousand grounds for distrusting the sincerity of this step in the English government. The perfidy of the means which it had employed against us; the troubles in the interior of France which it had excited; the false assignats with which it has inundated the country; La Vendee inflamed and supported in an insurrection; the traitors which it had hired; in fine, the generally recognised character of its envoy, for duplicity and intrigue, were all presumptions of its bad faith.

But, eager to grasp at the hope of restoring peace to Europe, the directory cheerfully dismissed every suspicion. It rejoiced to think that the almost incredible successes of the army of Italy, that the trophies of glory gained by the army of the Rhine and Moselle in its memorable retreat, had at least opened the eyes of the British cabinet; it was forward in consenting to dispatch the passports demanded for the English envoy. Its decree for this purpose was dated on the 9th of last Vendemaire, (Oct. 2.)

Lord Malmesbury certainly did not feel the same eagerness; he did not arrive in Paris till 2d Brumaire following (Oct. 25.)

His first overtures seemed to indicate an intention of rendering the negociation almost interminable.

His powers were indefinate—he might have adopted whatever form of negociation he thought proper—he might have begun it therefore, with that frankness and that good faith, which, in the course of last year, have enabled us to conclude so many treaties—he might have withheld every pretension which was insulting to the republic, or inadmissible by its constitution, its laws and its treaties.

He might have proposed and discussed without loss of time, sincere propositions, which would have been combated with the same frankness.

His conduct was quite the reverse. He had no power from the allies of England: he found no person at Paris charged to stipulate for their interests, which placed him in a situation to act only in virtue of that part of his oders which authorised him to treat in the name of England. He affected a wish to comprehend all the powers in the treaty, and declared in consequence that he thought it his duty to send couriers even to Russia.

To have the air at the same time of wishing to advance the negociation, lord Malmesbury proposed the admission of a vague principle of proportional compensation as the basis of discussion.

These procraftinations did not put a stop to the effusion of human blood—the directory lamented the delay—it testified its concern in the reply—nevertheless, as it was sincerely desirous of peace, it accepted every means that was proposed to expedite its arrival.

As to the principle of compensation, it did not contest it. This principle was of the essence of the negociations into which they were to enter—the difficulties arose only from the application of the principle; it called therefore for this application—it asked Lord Malmesbury what were the objects of reciprocal compensation that he meant to propose.

This step was too rapid for his lordship's taste. He pretended to believe that the directory disputed his principle. His subsequent notes were more vague and complicated than his former: he affected to ask, by a note whether the memorials transmitted to him contained an answer to those which he had previously furnished. In fine, by way of keeping up a climax in this temporising system, lord Malmesbury, though he was vested with full powers, replied to every word that was said to him, that he would refer it to his court, and each time he dispatched a courier.

The indecency of this game could not last long. The note of the 7th Frimaire (Nov. 27th) in which the minister for foreign affairs was charged to repeat the demand to lord Malmesbury, made upon his own principle, to specify without delay, and nominatively, the objects of reciprocal compensation which he meant to propose. This note made him feel that it was at last necessary that he should explain himself—and he promised to do it. Nevertheless, and still, in spite of his full powers, he dispatched not only a courier, but one of the secretaries of his legation.

Twenty days more elapsed. As if lord Malmesbury was afraid that any step of his proceedings should have the appearance of sincerity the two memorials which he produced on the 27th and 29th Frimaire, were without signatures.

On the report which was made to the directory upon these memorials; on the exposure of the overtures of lord Malmesbury, which left no possibility of discussion, since they proposed that the government should sign the disgrace of the republic—the directory gave his lordship notice to present his ultimatum in 24 hours, and to sign it.

His lordship signed the two memorials.—A slight perusal of their contents must fill all France with that indignation with which the directory must have read them, and demonstrate the necessity there was for dismissing the man who dare to propose them.

In these England at once dictates the restitution to his majesty the emperor and king of all his estates upon the footing of possession previous to the war.

Thus the victorious French, the French who have shed their blood, and squandered their resources to repel an unjust aggression, were to retire shamefully within their territories as if they had been vanquished. They were to support the weight and the expence of a war which they were obliged to maintain in defence of their liberties!

Thus, in compliance with these demands too, although by the text of the constitution a treaty cannot stipulate any alenation of the republic, the directory was to restore the ci-devant Belgium. They were to sign with their own hand the instrument of impeachment, by the violation of the social agreement which they were specially deputed to maintain!

Thus those nations who are connected with us, who have relied upon our friendship upon our fidelity, were to be basely abandoned.

England next imperiously dissolves the treaties we have made with the greater number of the princes of Germany. In her eyes these treaties are of no value. It was only with his Imperial majesty that France could have concluded them—it is upon his Imperial majesty that the English government is desirous of rendering that peace dependant which the republic has granted to those states of Germany who have detached themselves from the coalition.

The evacuation of Italy is next proposed by England—it would be necessary, therefore to abandon ci-devant Savoy, and the county of Nice; it would be necessary then to exercise towards their inhabitants the same perfidy as in the case of the ancient Belgians—and in order that the consequences of this mode of conduct should call down upon France the hatred of those who have seconded her arms with their good wishes or by their means, in order that this baseness might for ever devote the republic to the execration of nations, England discharges her from the exercise of the power of interfering in the internal affairs of those countries, and by consequence of that in warding off the vengeance which they already meditate against those who have shewn themselves friendly to our cause, who by their exertions have seconded the courage of the brave army of Italy, of those, in fine, who have assisted in preventing the massacre of our brothers in arms.

To these propositions, openly infamous, succeed clauses which a little more carefully conceal the ignominy with which the English government desires to overwhelm us.

It reserves to the court of St. Petersburgh the full and unlimited power of joining in the negociation when it thinks proper. It would doubtless have interfered, if we had had the baseness to listen to pretensions so odious. It would indeed have interfered, and strong through the weakness which it reasonably might have imputed to us, it would have required us to submit to new humiliations.

Portugal next figures in the project of this lord. It reserves to Portugal too the power of joining in the negociation; and faithful to its secret principle throwing upon the republic the whole expence of a war which she has compelled her to support against all Europe confederated to lay waste and dismember her territory. Lord Malmesbury nevertheless, not daring to demand openly that the French government should renounce the stipulation of a sum of money to be paid by Portugal to reimburse the republic for the expence of the war, presumes in his memorial the foundation of that unjust pretension, and craftily proposes that in the treaty with Portugal, there shall be no question of any burdensome condition either upon one side or the other.

Not content with the important aggrandizement which the partition of Poland has conferred upon her allies; not content with having enriched herself with the spoils of our commerce, by a treaty perfidiously purchased; not content with thus having broken the balance of Europe, the restoration of which she so loudly demands, England, under pretext of re-establishing this very balance, has contended with the republic against the validity of the cession which has been made by his Catholic majesty of the Spanish part of St. Domingo. She demands a compensation for this object. Without a blush she sounds her ridiculous pretensions upon the 20th article of the treaty of Utrecht which herself, she in fact, annulled by the cession which she caused to be made in her favour in 1763, of Florida, St. Augustine, and Pensacola.

In fine, in a latter article, studiously obscure and methodically complicated, lord Malmesbury presents certain cases relative to the rights of individuals; bases, the object of which does not appear susceptible of any application, unless they refer to the emigrants, and to the restitution of their property sold or sequestered. And these, forsooth, are propositions of peace!

The second memorial of lord Malmesbury concerns the allies of France: and this memorial is not less insulting than that we have mentioned.

After having passed cursorily over the interests of Spain, to which he supposes no indemnification to be due, he speaks of Holland, and on this head his pretensions are extravagant even to frenzy.

According to him, the French republic ought to barter the liberty of Holland—the Stadtholderate must be restored. France must sacrifice this republic, with which the most perfect friendship subsists, to a new revolution—trampling under foot the most sacred conventions—shamefully violating the faith of treaties, she is called upon to let loose upon the head of this people all the horrors which would arise from the reaction of the Orange party.

And what was to be the price of this infamy? Would it not be imagined that England offers upon these conditions the restitution of what treachery has enabled her to plunder from Holland? Would it not be imagined that she would add to this offer, that of some indemnification to be afterwards arranged? No; she offers only the restitution of a part of what she does not blush to consider as conquest, and doubtless, by means of the indefinite reserve she preserves, she was afterwards to announce the pretension of retaining the Cape and the island of Ceylon; still with a view of preserving the balance of Europe, which in her understanding consists in being herself every thing, and the other powers nothing.

Lord Malmesbury proposes, in fine, that if the French do not consent to tear Holland in pieces with their own hands, they should give to the emperor and king every thing which Holland has ceded to France in the treaty concluded between them.

Such, truly, are the conditions of peace proposed by the noble lord! Without doubt they must be considered as war whoops by every man who respects its laws and the faith due to the treaties; it is shame and perfidy which England proposes to us, it is the violation of our constitution and of good faith; it is the subversion of our principles, the restoration of the emigrants, the restitution of their fortunes, a counter revolution, anarchy and civil war; it is every evil, every misfortune and every crime united, which they present us in pretending to ask for peace! Perfidious England, or rather, crafty and nefarious English government!—You only wished for money, and this was the only object of your embassy! You wished to deceive the people whose happiness is entrusted to you! You wished to obtain from them resources without which your unmeaning rage would become impotent.

But do not count upon the successes with which you flatter yourself; you are about to lavish your new treasures to no purpose; you are going only to assure and to hasten your ruin—your vain boast of public credit will come to nought as soon as the blindness of the nation is removed—French courage will soon lessen your arrogance—the heroes who beat you in the fields of Hondschoote, Gemappe, Fleurus, Werwick, Commines, &c. upon the frozen plains of Holland, upon the banks of the Adige, in the necks of the Brenta, of Pont d'Enfers, &c These heroes still exist—they will force you to restore to the world that peace which humanity reclaims, and which your avarice and devouring ambition withhold.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

PUBLIC SITTING.

Citizen Munroe, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, communicated his letter of recal which he had recently received. He expressed his attachment to France, to the revolution, and his wishes for our glory. He added, that the President of the United States has charged him expressly to repeat his assurance of the interest which the United States take in our republic, and of the wishes for our welfare.

"In this day, presenting your letters of recal," said Barras to Mr. Monroe, "you give to Europe a very strange spectacle.

"France, rich in her liberty, encompassed by her train of victories, strong in the esteem of her allies, will not abase herself by calculating the consequences of the condescension of the American government to the suggestions of its ancient masters. The French republic hopes, that at least the successors of Columbus and of Penn, always jealous of their liberty, will never forget what they owe to France. They will weigh, in their wisdom, the magnanimous good will of the French people, with the caresses of certain perfidious persons, who meditate to bring them back to their former slavery. Assure, Sir, the good American people, that, like them, we adore liberty: that they shall always have our esteem; and that they will find in the French people, that republican generosity which knows how to grant peace as it knows how to make its sovereignty respected.

"As for you, Mr. Minister plenipotentiary you have contended for principles, you have known the true interests of your country, depart with our regret. We give up in you a representative to America, and we keep the remembrance of a citizen, whose personal qualities do honour to that title."

LONDON, Dec. 30.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, lord Malmesbury, accompanied by Mr. Bills arrived, at the secretary of state's office in Downing Street, and immediately had an audience of lord Greenville who was waiting to receive them. In the evening they had a conference with Mr. Pitt. His Lordship landed only yesterday morning about eight o'clock, at Dover, having been detained at Calais since Saturday afternoon by tempestuous weather. On his way from Paris, the people every where testified the utmost regret at his Lordship's departure, imprecating those whose ambition and neglect has so abruptly broken off the negociation for peace.

HOUSE OF LORDS,
December 16.

MESSAGE from the LORDS.

Lord Greenville informed their lordships, that he had a message to deliver to the house from his Majesty.

It was read by the lord Chancellor, and then by the clerk.

"GEORGE R.

It is with the utmost concern, that his majesty acquaints the house that his endeavours to effect the restoration of peace have been unhappily frustrated, & that the negociation in which he was engaged, has been abruptly broken off, the peremptory refusal of the French government to treat except upon a basis evidently inadmissible—and by their having in consequence required his majesty's plenipotentiary to quit Paris within forty eight hours.

"His majesty has directed the several memorials and papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late discussion and the account transmitted to his majesty of its final result, to be laid before the house.

"From these papers his majesty trusts it will be proved to the whole world, that his conduct has been guided by a sincere desire to effect the restoration of peace—on principles suited to the relative situation of the Belligerent Powers—and essential for the permanent interests of his kingdom, and the general security of Europe—whilst his enemies have advanced pretensions at once in

pendent with those objects, unsupported by any grounds on which they were founded to rest, and repugnant both to the letter and spirit of repeated treaties, and to the principle and practice which have hitherto regulated the principle and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of independent nations.

"In this situation, his majesty has the consolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of war can be imputed only to the unjust and exorbitant views of his enemies, & his majesty, looking forward, with anxiety to the moment when they may be disposed to act on different principles, places, at the mean time, the fullest reliance—on the protection of Providence—on the union and firmness of his parliament, on the tried valour of his forces by sea and land, and on the zeal, public spirit, and resources, of his kingdoms, for vigorous and effectual support, in the prosecution of a contest which it does not depend on his majesty to terminate, and which involves in it the security & permanent interests of this country, and of Europe. G. R."

INVASION OF IRELAND.

PROCLAMATION

Of General Hoche to the French army destined to produce a revolution in Ireland.

REPUBLICANS,

Proud of having led you to conquest on various occasions, I have obtain from the government the permission to conduct you to new successes. To command you is to be sure of victory.

Jealous of giving liberty to a people worthy of it, and ripe for a revolution, the directory send us to Ireland in order to facilitate the revolution, which excellent republicans have just undertaken there. It will be a proud thing for us, who have conquered the satellites of kings armed against the republic, to break the fetters of a friendly nation, and to assist them in recovering their rights usurped by the odious English government.

You will never forget, brave and faithful companions, that the people to whom we are going are the friends of your country, and that we ought to treat them as such, and not as a conquered country.

On arriving in Ireland you will find hospitality and fraternity; soon will thousands flock to our phalanxes. Let us take care never to treat any of them as enemies. They, as well as ourselves, have to revenge themselves upon the perfidious English; the latter are only persons upon whom we have to inflict signal vengeance. Believe me that the Irishmen do not sigh less than you after the moment in which we shall go in concert to London, to recal to the recollection of Pitt and his minions, what they have done against our liberty.

From friendship, from duty, from honour for the French name, you will respect the persons and property of the country where we are going.

If, by constant efforts, I provide for your wants, believe that, jealous of preserving the reputation of the army which I have the honour to command, I shall punish severely whoever shall depart from what he owes to his country. Laurels and glory shall be the lot of the republican soldier; death be the price of desolation and pillage. You know me enough to believe, that for the first time I will not forfeit my word; I have given you warning, and recollect it.

Gen. L. HOCHE.

The Paris paper (L'Eclair) of the 11th Nivose, says, on the 30th Frimaire, 36 ships anchored in Bantry Bay in the south of Ireland. The fleet originally consisted of 42 sail, 17 of which were of the line, 13 frittes. The 36 sail remained in the Bay six days, the frigate on board of which the generals were did not arrive, the wind shifted and blew a hurricane; on the last day a great number of the vessels were driven out of the road, and as the principal commanders were wanting, it was impossible to attempt any thing without Gen. Hoche, who, in all probability was alone provided with the secret orders of government, and as they could not wait for him any longer there, scourged as they were by the tempest, short of provisions, and wanting several vessels, they returned, and on the 21st Jan. admiral Bouvette anchored in Brest roads; these are among the most intelligible of the facts contained in the Paris papers.—The Redacteur states, that 18,000 men had been landed and received as brothers, but other papers contradict this. The particulars of the expedition, however, appear to be, that the fleet was scattered the second day after it had left the port, and two divisions were separated from the third; the vessel in which the commanders were, had not been heard of; the other divisions returned to Brest, admiral Bouvotte, on his arrival, was superseded and imprisoned, and is to be tried for not having landed 6000 men in his division, whose officers requested to be put on shore, though he had no boats for the purpose.

LIVERPOOL, January 26.

By a fresh arrival of French papers, we learn, that the far greater part of the Brest armament has returned, and among other vessels, the long unaccounted for Fraternite frigate, having on board the commander of the expedition! This fact leads us to fear that not a single ship of the line will fall into the hands of the British cruisers.—By some strange fatality, for by what other name we know not to call it, lord Bridport found himself on the coast of France, when he should have been on that of Ireland, and now that his presence off the French ports might enable him to pick up a few of the scattered enemy, we hear of him on a station where no such enemy remains.

American Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 22.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, January 7.

"*Without assigning any reason,' but that they have certain grievances to complain of, the directory have refused to receive General PINCKNEY, and have done every thing but give him an official order to quit the territories of the French republic. This, however, he waits to receive in some more unequivocal manner, than they have as yet been pleased to signify it. The minister for foreign affairs, Delacroix, refuses to have any communication in writing with him, under pretence that it would be an act of acknowledgment of General Pinckney, as minister, and has not answered, but verbally, a letter which the latter wrote to him some time since, desiring to know what was the will of the directory as to his staying, as he had not received the card of residence which had been promised him, with which he was liable to be arrested by every* "corps de garde." *The minister, however, sent a verbal message to him, by his secretary, that he must consider himself in the light of any common foreigner, to whom a card had been refused, and must, agreeably to the laws of the country, quit it without delay. This General Pinckney refused to do, as they had already possessed themselves of the knowledge, that he was no common stranger; not arrived in their territories in a private capacity, but as a public character, and as such not subject to the local regulations of France, but protected and guarded by the laws of nations, which he claimed in his favour as long as he remained—if however it was their will that he should depart; to it he would obey them without reluctance, but requested something more official than verbal communication. Several interviews have been had with M. Delacroix; in the last one, some few days ago, a long conversation took place—he expressed great surprise at General Pinckney being still here. It became necessary to tell him, that here must remain, unless he would give him some order, under his hand, to justify himself to his own government, for quitting a spot to which it had sent him. This he refused with some warmth. It was given more than as a hint, that the minister of the police should do his DUTY. However, he is still unmolested, though not without apprehension. I hope that every American will feel how necessary it is to convince, not only this government, but every foreign power, how great is their mistake, if they calculate upon any influence which they may possess in our country, to the prejudice either of our interest or our honour."*

N. B. The above is from unquestionable authority.

Pittsburgh, April 8.

General WILKINSON, Commander in Chief of the Army, arrived here on Thursday last from Philadelphia.

Departed this life, on Monday afternoon last, after a few days illness, Mrs. NEVILL, consort of General John Nevill, of this place.

☞ The Members of the Mechanical Society of Pittsburgh, are requested to attend at their usual place of meeting THIS EVENING, on business of Importance.

By order,
J. B. CLOW, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1797.

FOURTH CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
AT THE SECOND SESSION
Begun and held in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six.

AN ACT

Repealing in part, the "Act concerning the duties on Spirits distilled within the United States," passed the eight of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and imposing certain duties on the capacity of stills of a particular description.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That in respect to stills employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth and produce of the United States, at any other place than a city, town, or village, or at any distillery in a city, town, or village, at which there are one or more stills, which singly, if only one, or together, if more than one, are of less capacity than four hundred gallons, the option and alternative of paying a duty of seven cents for every gallon of spirits distilled in such stills, as secured and allowed by the first section of the act, intituled, "an act concerning the duties on spirits distilled within the United States, passed on the eighth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, be, and the same is hereby declared to be abolished, from and after the thirtieth day of June, ensuing.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in lieu of the option and alternative aforesaid, the proprietor, of any such still or stills, as are above mentioned, shall, and may, after the first day of July ensuing, be charged with, and shall pay the following duties, to wit: For a licence for the employment of each and every such still, for and during the term of two weeks, six cents per gallon, according to the capacity or content of every such still, including the head thereof: For a licence, for & during the term of one month, ten cents per gallon as aforesaid: For a licence, for & during the term of two months, eighteen cents per gallon, as aforesaid: For a licence, for and during the term of three months, twenty four cents per gallon, as aforesaid: For a licence, for and during the term of four months, thirty cents per gallon, as aforesaid. For a licence, for and during the term of five months, thirty six cents per gallon, as aforesaid: And for a licence, for and during the term of six months, forty two cents per gallon as aforesaid.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the sale or transfer of any still licensed, according to this act, the right and privilege of using such still, during the time for which such licence may remain in force, shall accrue to the new proprietor, or possessor, due entry of the sale or transfer being previously made, with proper officer of inspection.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every distiller, as aforesaid, who shall commence any distillation, prior to obtaining a license therefore, shall pay the duty equal to that demandable, in consequence of a licence for six months: and no new licence shall be granted for any still, until all duties, which have accrued thereon, shall have been paid and discharged.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions and clauses of the acts heretofore passed, and remaining in force, for laying, securing, and collecting duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills; for regulating the exportation of such spirits, and for making an allowance to the exporters of the same, by way of drawback, shall extend to, and remain in full force with respect to the several provisions and clauses of this act, subject only to the alterations hereby made.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives,

WILLIAM BINGHAM, President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March the third, 1797:

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Just Opening and for Sale, by

DENNY & BEELEN,

A FRESH *and General Assortment of* DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE QUEENS-WARE, *and* GROCERIES, *and a few Barrels of* JUNIPER BERRIES.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1797.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, near David Gilleland's, a small red and white Cow, about 5 years old, bored in both horns, and a crop and slit in the near ear.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM CONNELL.

April 4, 1797.

Taken up by the subscriber in the Ohio river, two CANOES, the one a large poplar Canoe, with two steeples and a ring in one of them in the fore end, and a foot step in said end; the other a small button wood Canoe, with a seat in one end. The owner may have them again by applying to the subscriber at the four mile run on the Ohio river, proving property, and paying charges.

ANDREW JACK.

April 6, 1797.

By Yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.

The President of the United States, four days ago, issued the following Proclamation for calling Congress together, in consequence it is supposed, of the dispatches which have been recently received from Mr. Pinckney at Paris:

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Constitution of the United States of America provides that the President may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses of Congress: And whereas an extraordinary occasion exists for convening Congress, and divers great and weighty matters claim their consideration; I have therefore thought it necessary to convene, and I do by these presents convene the Congress of the United States of America, at the city of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Monday the fifteenth day of May next, hereby requiring the Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States of America, and every of them, that laying aside all other matters and cares, they then and there meet and assemble in Congress, in order to consult and determine on such measures as in their wisdom shall be deemed meet for the safety and welfare of the said United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty first.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

"There is a letter in town from New-York, dated yesterday, which mentions that an arrival at that place from Lisbon, brings news of *France having declared war against America!*" Phil. Gaz.

Just as this paper was going to press, the New-York papers came to hand, by which we have very important news, the ship Factor, Capt. Kemp, having arrived here in 38 days from London.—Under the London date of Feb. 4, is the following article:

"An express from Dover, brought us last night, the most important papers which have arrived for many weeks from Paris. They bring an account of a brilliant series of victories. The substance of them is, that BUONAPARTE HAS DESTROYED THE FIFTH AUSTRIAN ARMY IN ITALY! General Alvinzy, with from 40 to 50,000 fresh troops, the flower of Austria, attacked in different points the French army in Italy; and battles were fought on the 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27 Nivose (the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, of January) in all of which the Austrians were routed. The French took 23,000 prisoners, among whom were 3 general officers, 5 colonels, 10 majors, and a great number of inferior officers. They killed and wounded 6000 men. They took 60 pieces of cannon and about 24 stand of colours, among which are the standards of the volunteers of Vienna, embroidered by the hands of the Empress. And the whole of the escort of oxen, grain and other provisions, destined for the relief of Mantua, taken within cannon shot of its walls!

ANECDOTE.

AN Irishman and an Englishman were one day fishing from the side of one of the wharfs in Philadelphia. The Englishmen, in order to divert himself a little, began a conversation with Paddy as follows—"I was one day fishing from this wharf about seven years ago, and by accident dropped a gold ring and diamond into the river—two years after-wards I was fishing again in the same place, and having caught a fish, what do you think I found in his belly when I opened him?"—Why the ring and diamond, to be sure! (said Paddy)—Guts only, upon my honour, replied the Englishman.

Matthew M'Eown,

HOSIER.

TAKES *this method of informing the public that he has removed to the house formerly owned by Fergus Ferguson, near the Academy, where he continues to carry on the Stocking Making Business. He has a quantity of Thread, Cotton and Thread, and Cotton Hose, which he will sell wholesale or by the single pair.—Those who wish to favour him with their custom may depend upon punctuality and dispatch.*

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1797.

YOUNG MESSENGER.

GOT by the celebrated Engliſh Meſſenger got by Mambrino, who covered in '84 at Thirty five Guineas a Mare; who was got by Simpſon; who was the ſire of Bry Maſton, whoſe dam was Turf; grand dam by Regulus; the ſiſter of Figurent, and the dam of Leviathan.

May be reſorted to during the months of April and May next *only* during the enſuing ſeaſon, by any number of Mares not exceeding 21, at Four Dollars or Three and Two Buſhels of Oats for a Single Leap, and Six Dollars and One Half for the Seaſon, together with a Quarter of a Dollar to the Groom.

N. B. No Mare will be received with the hind feet ſhod. The Horſe and Pedigree to be found at the ſtable of WILLIAM DUNNING, Pittſburgh.

Covering days Mondays, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, and attendance from eight to nine o'clock in the morning.

February 2, 1797.

CASH—Half a Dollar,

WILL be paid for every Gallon of approved Whiſky, that will be delivered at my houſe in good ſufficient barrels, between this day and the 15th April next.

JAMES O'HARA.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT public vendue on Monday the tenth day of April next, at the dwelling houſe where the ſubſcriber now lives, in Second ſtreet, betwixt Redoubt alley and Short ſtreet—A variety of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture. Sales to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, where the terms will be made known.

Wm. TURNBULL.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 15, 1797.

All perſons who have claims againſt the ſubſcriber are deſired to produce them as ſoon as poſſible from this date, (as he is preparing to leave this part of the ſtate) for payment, and thoſe who are indebted to him, or the late companies in which he has been concerned are once more deſired to make payment to avoid further trouble.

W. T.

Town of Salisbury.

THE *ſubſcribers having laid out a TOWN on the eaſt ſide of French Creek, in Allegheny county, above Caſſewago, offer the the Lots for ſale at moderate prices, without any condition of ſettlement.*

It is ſituated on a high level ſpot on the ſecond bank of the creek, which affords immediately in front of the Town a commodious and ſecure harbour for boats to load and unload at all ſeaſons—there is a Griſt and Saw Mill within half a mile, and ſeveral Mills will be erected in its vicinity in the courſe of the preſent year.

The Lots contain 60 feet in front, on ſtreets 80 and 60 feet wide, 240 feet in depth, bounded by 20 feet alleys.

There is a public ſquare, and ground appropriated for buildings dedicated to religious and charitable uſes.

Purchaſers of Town Lots may be accommodated with convenient Out Lots.

The terms of Sale to be made known by applying to James G. Heron, Pittſburgh, and to Samuel Lord on the premiſes, who have alſo plans of the Town.

JAMES G. HERON,
SAMUEL LORD.

February 21, 1797.

N. B. All thoſe who have applied for Lots in ſaid Town, are deſired to come forward and pay for them on or before the 15th of March next, elſe they will be ſold.

Riddle and Davis,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public in general, and the inhabitants of Pittſburgh in particular, that they have ſet up the BOOT and SHOE Making in all their various branches, in the houſe formerly occupied by Capt. Alexander M'Nickle, in Second ſtreet, where thoſe who pleaſe to favor them with their cuſtom may depend on having their work well done, in the moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of informing his friends that he continues to carry on the Sadling buſineſs, at his uſual place of reſidence; where they can be accommodated with any article in his line, at the moſt moderate terms. He alſo requeſts thoſe who are indebted to him to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, thoſe who are found delinquent after the 20th of March next will be ſued indiſcriminately.

PETER KINTNER.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 16, 1797.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing 150 acres of the firſt quality, on which is eight acres of meadow cleared, and about 20 more may be made, 40 acres of upland cleared, all under good fence, and well watered, lying in North Huntington townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, adjoining lands with the forks of the Glade and Greenſburgh roads. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes

WILLIAM MARSHELL.

March 2, 1797.

JACOB FERREE'S

Beſt Rifle Powder,

To be Sold by HENRY WOLF, Gunſmith in Pittſburgh. March 7, 1797.

WANTED,

Two Journeymen Smiths

One a Blackſmith, the other a Scythe and Sickle maker. Generous wages will be given.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 23, 1797.

THE ELEGANT HORSE

APPOLLO,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the ſubſcribers on the road leading from Pittſburgh to M'Farlane's ferry, and at Jacob Figley's on the waters of Mingo creek, week about; he will go the firſt Monday in April, to Mr. Figley's, and ſtand till Saturday, and ſo move each Saturday to the next ſtand during the ſeaſon. The price for the ſeaſon to each Mare is three Dollars and an half and One Buſhel of Oats, & double to inſure a colt; the Oats to be brought with the Mare. APPOLLO is a beautiful dapled grey, 15 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, he was got by the OLD APPOLLO who was Imported from GREAT BRITAIN; his Colts do exceed any in this country and his apperance is ſufficient to recommend him. It is needleſs to give a long preamble of his pedigree. Good attendance will be given.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Allegheny County,
March 3, 1797.

Notice is hereby given that the ſubſcriber gave a conditional bond to Samuel Stoops of Pittſburgh, for the ſum of one hundred pounds Pennſylvania currency, payable the 1ſt day of July, 1796; and whereas the ſaid Stoops never complied with his agreemen; and alſo, that the ſubſcriber paid ſeveral ſums of money to ſaid Stoops, and other perſons by his orders, before the bond became due, and that there is ſeveral executions againſt the property which the ſubſcriber purchaſed of the ſaid Stoops, all perſons are cautioned againſt taking an aſſignment on ſaid bond as he is determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law. Should any perſon have the bond they are requeſted to bring it forward, and ſhould there any thing be found due on ſettlement he will pay it.

JOSEPH ENGLEMAN.

Pittſburgh, March 1, 1797.

BLANKS

Apprentices Indentures. Juſtices Executions &c. for ſale at the Printing office Pittſburgh.

To be ſold at private ſale.

A LARGE *Stone Dwelling Houſe, and the Lot No. 272, on which it is built, now occupied by Col. Nevill, ſituated in Second ſtreet. As few houſes in this town are conſtructed on a better plan for buſineſs of every kind. It will ſuffice to refer to* STEEL SEMPLE, *Eſq. for further particulars, from whom all neceſſary information may be obtained. On paying down one half the purchaſe money, a conſiderable credit may be obtained for the remainder, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt of June next.*

Pittſburgh, February 14, 1797.

Town Lots.

TO *be Sold at Public Sale, on Monday the 8th of May next, or if not then ſold to continue from day to day, till the whole are ſold,* THIRTY LOTS *at the Point in Pittſburgh, eight of which begin at Marbury ſtreet, bounded on the north ſide of Penn ſtreet to an alley called Garriſon alley, each Lot 60 feet front and 105 feet deep, to a new laid out ſtreet 30 feet wide, which runs from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid along the end of ſaid Lots to Garriſon alley, alſo eleven Lots beginning from Marbury ſtreet on the ſouth ſide of Penn ſtreet, each Lot is 60 feet front on Penn ſtreet, and 110 feet deep to a new laid out alley of 20 feet, called Brewery alley, running from Marbury ſtret to Garriſon alley aforeſaid alſo eleven Lots on the north ſide of Liberty ſtreet from Marbury ſtreet aforeſaid, each Lot 60 feet front, and 110 feet deep to the 20 feet alley aforeſaid—a ſmall triangular Lot No. 260, bounded by Front, Weſt and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a large triangular Lot No. 261, on which is a two ſtory log Houſe with a ſtone [illegible] and rents for twenty five pounds per annum, bounded by Second, Short, and Liberty ſtreets—alſo a triangular Lot No. 338 with an extenſive front on Liberty ſtreet, running from ſaid ſtreet to Fourth ſtreet and the end of the laſt lots—alſo Lot No. 371 running 240 feet along Grant ſtreet, with a front of 60 feet on Fifth and Diamond Alley.*

The whole to be ſold to the higheſt bidder as the property of the late company of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. One third of the purchaſe to be paid on the day of ſale, and for the remainder conſiderable time will be allowed. For further particulars apply to STEEL SEMPLE *Eſq. with whom a plan of the Point Lots may be alſo ſeen.*

Pittſburgh, Feb. 22, 1797.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber on Monday the 27th day of February, in the narrows about a mile from this place, a large Kentucky Boat, about 50 feet long. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN ORM.

Pittsburgh, March 1, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PRIVATE SALE,

THE HOUSE and STORE HOUSE, which I now occupy. The terms of Sale will be made known on application to

WILLIAM EARL.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOIETY or undivided half part of WESTMORELAND FURNACE, FORGE, and LANDS thereto belonging, ſituate in Ligonier Valley, Weſtmoreland county. The Ore is excellent for Caſtings and Bar Iron, and is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the Weſtern Country in quality and quantity For further information apply at the works

March 15, 1797.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber living in Connell's Ville, Bullſkin townſhip, Fayette county, on the 14th of May laſt, a bay mare colt riſing three years old, with a black mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhe is a natural trotter. As ſhe has not been heard of ſince ſhe went away, it is ſuppoſed ſhe is concealed by ſome perſon. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will give information of her concealment.

JOSHUA DAVIES.

February 16, 1797.

Whereas my wife Suſannah has eloped from my bed and board

without any juſt cauſe, this is therefore to forwarn all perſons not to credit her or harbour her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

RICHARD WILLARD.

Bedford county, March 7, 1797.

Notice is hereby given

that the ſubſcriber gave Jacob Vantreeſe a note for one hundred dollars payable in Auguſt 1797, in conſideration of a tract of land purchaſed of Jacob Vantreeſe, but not being able to fulfil his agreement, returned the note, but afterwards obtained it by ſome means probably with intention to ſell it, all perſons are cautioned from buying ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it.

Wm. M'FADEN.

March 13, 1796.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A *Valuable Tract of Land ſituate on the waters of Elkhorn run, in Moon township, Alleghany county, about one mile from the river Ohio, and three from the town of M'Intoſh, containing about 300 acres, about 30 of which is cleared and under good fence, a good dwelling houſe, double barn and ſtables, alſo a young orchard of about 40 apple trees, together with a number of peach and other fruit trees. An indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes*

JOHN CLIFFARD.

March 11, 1797.

Whereas a certain Samuel Fibs of Alleghany county, received a note

from the ſubſcriber living in Weſtmoreland county, for forty nine pounds and ten pence halfpenny, bearing date the 18th day of February 1797, and payable about the firſt of March or laſt of April, this is to forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled by law.

JAMES LEETCH.

March 9, 1797.

To be Rented or Sold

A *Small Tract of Land of about 110 acres, more or leſs, ſituated on the Four Mile Run, near Pittſburgh. For particulars enquire of*

M. BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, March 14, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Fayette county, German townſhip, a Negro Man named ESSEX, a luſty fellow, full 6 feet high, very large feet and hands, much marked with the ſmall pox, thick lips, bold and ill looking; had on and took with a blue ſailor's jacket, lined with old cloth of a dark grey colour, two waiſtcoats, one a light grey caſſimer, the other a red and yellow calicoe, two pair of overalls, one a drab coloured cloth, the other ſtriped narkeen one pair of dark coloured linſey trowſers, two ſhirts, one an old fine ſhirt, the other muſlin ruffled at the wriſts and boſom, two pair of coarſe yarn ſtockings, a new felt hat not lined, old ſhoes; he went away on the 24th of December laſt, and I am informed has changed his name to Harry, and ſays he is a blackſmith, but he does not know much of that buſineſs. I have reaſon to believe he has gone towards Preſq'ſle or Niagara. The above reward will be paid to any perſon for apprehending and ſecuring ſaid ſlave ſo that his maſter may get him again, with reaſonable charges if bro't home.

JOHN HUSTON.

Feb. 23, 1797.

If he ſhould be apprehended great care muſt be taken or he will eſcape.

DRAGON,

WILL cover mares at the ſtable of the ſubſcriber during this ſeaſon, the price for the ſeaſon for each mare is three dollars and an half and one buſhel of oats, and ſeven dollars and two buſhel of oats for inſuring a colt, the oats to be brought with the mare. Dragon is a bright bay with a ſtar and ſnip, 16 hands and an half high, well made in proportion, and is perfectly calculated for the draft, ſeven years old, remarkable for foal getting, at his former ſtands. The money to be paid on or before the firſt day of October next.

WM. IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, March 25, 1797.

N. B. One quarter of a dollar will be taken off the price of mares croſſing either of the rivers.